**OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS** 

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN IMBROGLIO

WARLIKE ASPECT OF THE QUESTION.

Important and Exciting Official Corres-

The Two Constructions of the Clayton-Bulwer

Letters of Marcy, Buchanan, Lord Claren-

don and Others,

mor less objectionable to us, because it is coverily experite of Inmany at least in the name of a miserable ration—no actual government—not one of a miserable ration—no actual government—not one of the sound ration—no actual government—not one of the sound ration—no actual government—not one of the most dendered by British power.

This anomalous state of things is exceedingly annoying to the States of Central America, and but little less so to the United States; for through the Bay of Honduras and across some of thee States lies one of the most desirable routes to sur, possessions on the Pacific. This interference, will be receivable to the most desirable routes to sur, possessions on the Pacific. This interference, will be received to the object which it is interference, will be received to the object which it is longed to the whole world. The object which it is hoped you may be able to accomplain, it to induce Great Britain to withdraw fromail control over the territories and islands of Central America, and, if possible, over the Beliza also, and to abstain from intermediling with the political afters of the government and people in that region of the world. This object is the more earnestly desired by the chief of States, as if it is to more carnestly desired by the world. This object is the more earnestly desired by the world. This object is the more earnestly desired by the world. This object is the more earnestly desired by the world. This object is the more earnestly desired by the world. This object is the more earnestly desired by the world. This object is the more earnestly desired by the world. This object is the more farmed that it will be easy for you to satisfy the government is received to sustain.

With your ample knowledge of the facts, it is believed that it will be easy for you to satisfy the government is received to sustain.

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With a continue the subjects may

of time, but with frequent interruption in the cryicyment of those rights. His Lordship repelled the argument that the settlement was a regular and legal settlement, with some sort of indignation; and so far from arguing as has been contended that we had uniformly remained in the quiet and unquestionable passession of our claim to the territory, he called upon the roble viscount storm on to declare, as a man of homor, whether he did not know the contrary.

The purport of Lord Scomont's answer is not given, whether he did not know the contrary.

The purport of Lord Scomont's answer is not given concedes one decuments by Geode Illing, on an a produced some decuments by Geode Illing, on an a produced some decuments by Geode Illing, on the sent over to the settlement on the Musquito shore at that time with a view to form a government.

The Lord Chancellor replied that he was aware of the spileation for a charter, but he wished the noble Lord had mentioned the answer that was given to that application when it was made. His Lordship said "the hawing sent a superintendent over with a view to the establishment of a regular council, etc., did not by any means prove that the government at home had countenanced the scheme. He referred the noble lord to what had been before stated, relative to the conduct of Governor Lyttleton in 1763, and of Lord George Germanden in 1777, as a manife proof that, let what would have been the state of the Musquito shore, or the opinion of whis country in 1744 or 1713, the ilea of settling there ind been changed completely since, and the sorting there induced the conductant of the Musquito Scome facts—not the treaty of 1780. In a fact, of the Musquito Scome facts—not the treaty of 1780 in the fact of the Musquito Indians, then this debate and the vote on the melion to censure the treaty of 1780 in the special part of the Musquito Indians, as well as on the part of the Musquito Indians, as well as on the part of the Musquito Indians, as well as on the part of the Musquito Indians, as well as

The general views of the President in Fegard to Central American affairs, were presented in the first instructions with which you were furnished. The President did not deem it necessary to be more explicit as to the points of difference which might arise, until he was fully possessed of the views of her Majesty's government. The main object to be accomplished it to induce the British government to withdraw from all interference in the political affairs

I am, sir, respectfully jour obedient servant, W. L. MARCY.

MR. BUCHANAN TO MR. MARCY.

[No. 10.]

LEIATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LEAVED NO ACROWLEGE the receipts of your despatches, Nos. 20. 21, 22 and 23, of 19th November, and 1st, 3d and 16th December respectively.

Lave not deemed it advisable to press the Cen rat American negutiation with lord Clarenden in November. The causes for this delay have been the unsettled condition of the British Cabinet, in consequence of the resignation of Lord Falmerston, and his subsequent withdrawal of that resignation, the state of the Russa-Turkish question, to which the Ministry have been devoting them selves fruitlessly, as it is now believed, to the task of preventing a war between Great Britain and Russia, and the desire which I felt to receive your instructions in regard to the segrestion which I had made to Lord Catrendon, that Mosquito Indians might be placed in the same elation to Nicaragua that our own Indians sustain to the inited States.

Your satisfactory despatch, No. 21, has removed all

the desire which I felt to receive your instructions in regard to the seggestion which I had made to Lord Carrendon, that Mosquito Indians might be placed in the same relation to Nicaragua that our own Indians sustain to the trified States.

Your satisfactory despatch, No. 21, has removed all combis on this latter subject. I have reason to believe that my omission to press the Central American question at the present most important crisis between Great British and Russia, has been properly appreciated by lord Charendom. On Mraday last, however, I addressed his lordship a note requesting an interview, to which I have received his answer appending to morrow (Friday) at half past three o'clook, for our meeting—to have feel the next steamer. Indeed, I had reason to expect that, ere this, he would himself have falsen the initiative and lave lavited me to an interview. I am, sir, &c.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

MR. BUCHANAN TO MR. MARCY.

LORDAN AND MR. MARCY.

LORDAN OF ARE MARCY.

LORDAN MR. MARCY.

LORDAN MR. MARCY.

Shalfs on Thesday evening last I received the long premised and long-delayed statement of Lord Carendon cut the Central American questions, dated on the 2d first, a copy of which I have now the honor to transmit. Accompanying this statement I also received a private note from his Lordship, apelegizing "for the further delay that has taken place oring to the Easter holidays and be necessity of cansuling some of my [his] colleagues who were out of town." Yours, very respectfully.

MR. LAWRENCE TO LORD PALMERSTON.

Viscount Paimerston, &c.

LORD TALMERSTON TO MR. LAWRENCE.
FORMEN OFFICE, Nov. 13, 1849.
My Dean Sm.—I have received your letter of the 8th,
pitted in accordance with what pessed in our conversa-

come of next concentral by Spain, were awages, when returns which a very approximative and the very approximative of the spain of the s

which it had understood that the government of the United States entertained when the treaty was concluded, in evident from the fact that within little more than a month after the treaty of 1850 had been ratified, her Majesty's Siminster at Washington entered into further negotiations with the government of the United States relative to the position of Moequito, interpreting the treaty as her Majesty's government now interprets it. That there was nothing extraordinary, unnatural or unfair in the interpretation thus given to the treaty by her Majesty's government, is equally evident from the fact that such interpretation was at one accepted by the Secretary of State—Mr. Webster—than whom no stateman at the time living, whether in Europe or America, was more fitted to comprehend the spirit or analyze the wording of any international obligation, and that her Majesty's government was not at that time, and is not now, animated by any such object as that of obtaning any peculiar influence or control over the river San Juan, or the canal that may be formed from its waters, is likewise demonstrated by the circumstance, worth noting, that the object which Great Rittain had in view in pursuing these further negotiations with the United States, was that of withdrawing her protection from the very town called Greytown or San Juan de Nicaragua, and the adjoining territory, and of placing the same to the hands of some Control American State, on conditions in no wise beneficial to herself, or only beneficial in so fir as such conditions tended to maintain a state of peace and trampulity in that part of the world to which they related, and to preserve the Mosquito in a territory bridering that which was no be exceed, in an inoffensive state of neutrality and security.

Indeed, when her Majesty's Ministers, in a conversation which took place about the end of July, 1841, on this subject, agreed, on the part of the British government, to easign Greytown to Nicaragua and Mosquito, except as respected the construction of a canal an

guard or seg stail, the occupation has been by British subjects. It is true that the republic of Central America declared that it had a seg stying in that lained from 1821 to 18.9; but this fact merely rested on that republic's declaration, and all that is positively known is, that when the British government were aware that a foreign stag was stying at Rustain, a British ship-of-war was sent to hand it down; and since that time no attempt has been reade to re-establish it—but on the contrary, when created to the contrary of the complaints have been brought by the citizens of Central American States against tim settlers in Rustain, to the commandant at Truxille, the